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**THE**  
**FIRST BOOK**  
**OF**  
**READING LESSONS,**

**COMPILED BY**  
**THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.**

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**SECOND EDITION.**

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**DUBLIN:**  
**WILLIAM POWELL, 68, THOMAS-STREET.**

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- 1841.



## PREFACE.

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THIS First Book of Lessons is divided into three sections. The words which they contain have been so arranged, as gradually to lead from the simplest to the most difficult combinations of the elements of language. In the first section, for instance, are to be found, words which exemplify the easiest vowel sounds; in the second, various combinations of the same sounds; and in the third, promiscuous lessons in words not exceeding two syllables, except in a few instances. In order, that not only the perception and the memory, but also the judgment of the child, may be exercised from the commencement of his intellectual training, the words of each section are given under the heads of *Names*, *Qualities*, and *Actions*.

The most successful mode of teaching the Alphabet, pursued in the Christian Schools, has been, first, to present the letters in a combined form, and afterwards resolve them into their simple state. Thus, the word "ox" is pointed out, and the sound of the combined letters first taught; the word is then spelled, its meaning given, and the letters of which it is composed shown in the line prefixed to the lesson. This method interests the children, and takes away the irksomeness and labour of learning each letter separately.

*Names of objects* are taught on the same principle. The name is first read, and then spelled; the children

are afterwards desired to tell *all they know concerning* it. When it can conveniently be done, the object itself is introduced, and the class assisted to discover and name its *parts, qualities, and uses*. This exercise varies, of course, in proportion to the children's age and capacity; such properties of the object as fall immediately under the cognizance of the senses, are all that they can be expected to distinguish, whilst learning the early lessons.

*Qualities* may, perhaps, be best explained by requesting the children to name such objects as possess any particular quality, and correcting the answers when wrong. *Actions* should be particularly shown or described, and the children desired to mention the instruments by which the action named, is performed. This explanatory exercise ought not to be confined to the words at the head of each lesson, which, for want of space, are necessarily few; other words should be selected from the lesson, and made the subject of the like exercise; and it is recommended that no child be advanced to a higher lesson, until he can read, spell, and explain, all the words of the preceding one.

The progress of the children will be much accelerated if they be severally provided with a copy of this book, and required to prepare the lesson of the following day at home. Such co-operation will enable them to acquire a mastery, at least, over one lesson each day, and thus qualify them, in a very short time, to enter upon the *Second Book*.

## THE ALPHABET.

a b c d e f g h i  
 j k l m n o p q  
 r s t u v w  
 x y z

A B C D E F G H I  
 J K L M N O P Q  
 R S T U V W  
 X Y Z

---

*a b c d e f g h i*  
*j k l m n o p q*  
*r s t u v w*  
*x y z*

*A B C D E F G H I*  
*J K L M N O P Q*  
*R S T U V W*  
*X Y Z*

*Lessons on the Forms and Sounds of the Letters.*

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THE VOWELS.

a. e. i. o. u.—w. y.\*

THE CONSONANTS.

b. c. d. f. g. h. j. k. l. m. n. p. q. r.  
s. t. v. x. z.

~~~~~  
Am. an. at. in. is. it. he. me.  
so. no. on. ox. do. to. up. us.

~~~~~  
I am. He is. Go on. It is.  
An ox. To us. I go. Do so.

~~~~~  
I am in. He is up. So am I.  
We do go. It is he. Be it so.

~~~~~  
My ox is in. He is up to me.  
Do so to us. Is it b. p. or q.?

No; it is c. j. k. l. v. or z.

~~~~~  
C. E. F. K. L. P. Q. R. U. V. X. Y. Z.

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\* w and y are consonants when they begin a word or syllable.



## NAMES.

*(Short sound of the Vowels.)*

## LESSON I.

| <i>Cat</i> | <i>hat</i> | <i>mat</i> | <i>rat.</i> |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| a can      | a fan      | a cap      | a map       |
| a bat      | a cat      | a bag      | a nag       |
| a ham      | a ram      | a man      | a pan       |



## LESSON II.

| <i>Den</i> | <i>fen</i> | <i>hen</i> | <i>men.</i> |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| a net      | a pet      | a keg      | a peg       |
| a den      | a hen      | a fen      | a pen       |
| a bet      | a set      | a bed      | a leg       |



## LESSON III.

| <i>Fin</i> | <i>pin</i> | <i>sin</i> | <i>tin.</i> |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| a fin      | a pin      | a bit      | a pit       |
| a fib      | a rib      | a lip      | a hip       |
| a lid      | a kid      | a fig      | a pig       |

## LESSON IV.

| <i>Bog</i> | <i>dog</i> | <i>fog</i> | <i>hog.</i> |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| a bog      | a dog      | a mop      | a top       |
| a rod      | a sod      | a cot      | a pot       |
| a box      | a fox      | a fog      | a log       |



## LESSON V.

| <i>Bun</i> | <i>gun</i> | <i>sun</i> | <i>tun.</i> |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| a bun      | a tun      | a cut      | a hut       |
| a hum      | a sum      | a tun      | a gun       |
| a mug      | a rug      | a cub      | a tub       |



## LESSON VI.

## QUALITIES.

|      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| bad  | fat  | mad  | sad  | far  |
| big  | dim  | hot  | red  | wet  |
| glad | fast | last | best | soft |

## NAMES AND QUALITIES.

## LESSON VII.

|           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a bad man | a tin box | a wet mop |
| a big cat | a fat pig | a red bag |
| a dry fig | a big rat | a fat kid |
| a bad lad | a mad dog | a bad pen |



## LESSON VIII.

|             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| the fat hen | the ten men | the big gun |
| the dim sky | the big log | the bad hat |
| the big pin | the dry tan | the big man |
| the wet mat | the pet fox | the dry net |



## LESSON IX.

|             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| the fur cap | the fat kid | the red nag |
| the big nut | the hot pan | the wet net |
| the red cap | the big dog | the fat ram |
| the big hat | the red lip | the dry mat |

B

## ACTIONS.

## LESSON X.

|        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| to nap | to rap | to pat | to wag |
| to beg | to get | to let | to vex |
| to bid | to dig | to nip | to rip |
| to hop | to top | to rob | to sob |



## LESSON XI.

|        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| to hit | to sit | to fix | to mix |
| to bud | to mud | to cup | to sup |
| to man | to fan | to fag | to lag |
| to pin | to sin | to pip | to sip |



## LESSON XII.

|         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| to lap  | to fib  | to lop  | to lug  |
| to fit  | to hum  | to nod  | to set  |
| to cry  | to dry  | to fry  | to try  |
| to sell | to tell | to fill | to will |

## NAMES, QUALITIES, AND ACTIONS.

## LESSON XIII.

|             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| The cat ran | It is hot   | Be not bad  |
| Pin her bib | Bid him sit | Sam can run |
| Get my hat  | Let him sup | I can hop   |
| Tom can dig | Is he up    | Let me run  |



## LESSON XIV.

The bun is hot. The dog is mad.  
 The sun is red. The pit is dry. Her  
 pen is bad. The kid is fat. The hat is  
 wet. He is not fat. The sky is dim.  
 The sun has set. She ran to the hut.



## LESSON XV.

Sam has a pet fox. It is in his lap.  
 He is in the cot. Bid her get my hat.  
 It is on the peg. The sun is not hot.  
 Has Sam got the top? It is a bad pen.  
 The man is in bed. He is not yet up.

## NAMES.

*(Long Sound of the Vowels.)*

## LESSON XVI.

|            |             |            |              |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| <i>Can</i> | <i>cane</i> | <i>pan</i> | <i>pane.</i> |
| a cane     | a pane      | a lane     | a mane       |
| a date     | a gate      | a tale     | a vale       |
| a cage     | a page      | a case     | a vase       |



## LESSON XVII.

|            |             |            |              |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| <i>Fin</i> | <i>fine</i> | <i>pin</i> | <i>pine.</i> |
| a pine     | a mine      | a file     | a tile       |
| a line     | a vine      | a side     | a tide       |
| a fire     | a sire      | a mile     | a pile       |



## LESSON XVIII.

|            |             |            |              |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| <i>Mop</i> | <i>mope</i> | <i>not</i> | <i>note.</i> |
| a mope     | a rope      | a bone     | a cone       |
| a hole     | a pole      | a mole     | a sole       |
| a home     | a tone      | a rose     | a nose       |

## LESSON XIX.

| <i>Cur</i> | <i>cure</i> | <i>tun</i> | <i>tune.</i> |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| a cure     | a lure      | a mule     | a rule       |
| a cube     | a tune      | a lute     | a mute       |
| a duke     | a fume      | a muse     | a tube       |



## LESSON XX.

## QUALITIES.

|      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| bare | base | lame | safe | sage |
| fine | nice | ripe | wide | wise |
| mute | pure | sure | late | rare |
| tame | pale | nice | wise | vile |



## LESSON XXI.

## NAMES AND QUALITIES.

|             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| a pale face | a nice cake | a lame mule |
| a fine date | a wise man  | a wide gate |
| a ripe nut  | a safe cure | a fine cage |
| a nice rose | a wide hole | a tame fox  |

## ACTIONS.

## LESSON XXII.

|         |          |         |         |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| to bake | to make. | to take | to tame |
| to bite | to cite  | to hire | to tire |
| to hate | to rate  | to ride | to side |
| to bore | to gore  | to cure | to lure |



## NAMES, QUALITIES, AND ACTIONS.

## LESSON XXIII.

Tom has a nice cane. Jane has a rope. Sam made a cage. Ned is at home. Give him the cake. Let us take a ride. Has a dog a mane? Let us make a fine fire. Sam will dine with us. He will be here at five.



## LESSON XXIV.

Ripe figs are nice. Taste my cake. The fire is too hot. Let us run a race. Do you like a red rose? Let us have a nice tune. Had we not fine fun? I will give the old man my cake. It is rude to stare in his face.



## SECTION II.

## LESSON XXV.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| yard          | rash              | part            |
| card          | dark              | bark            |
| harm          | hard              | mark            |

The bar is not long. Put the car in the yard. Tar is got from the pine. Do not mark my card. The sky is dark. The task is not hard. A rash act will do harm. Dogs can run, and bite, and bark. The sun is set: it is time to part.



## LESSON XXVI.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ball          | all               | fall            |
| hall          | tall              | gall            |
| wall          | small             | call            |

Let us hop the ball. Do not hit the wall. Was Jane in the hall? Take care not to fall. Is the mare in the stall? A pine is a tall tree. Warn Tom not to call names. The car will gall the mare. All men are not small. James is tall.

## LESSON XXVII.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| fork          | soft              | born            |
| cork          | fond              | corn            |
| horse         | long              | form            |

Cork is the bark of a tree. It is light, dry, and solid. Is James fond of nuts? He has lent me a nice fork. Tom has got a long cord for his kite. Was Ned born in June? He is in a soft bed. My horse can run fast, but he is not safe. To corn is to salt. Tell James to form the class, and to go on with the tasks: it is past ten.



## LESSON XXVIII.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| dove          | none              | won             |
| glove         | some              | done            |

The dove is a nice bird. Silk is got from a worm. Can you tell me its name? Some gloves are made of silk. My horse has won the race; but he is now lame. Is Tom's work yet done? No, he has none of it done. We must love all men for God's sake. If we do not, God will not love us. To hate any one is a sin.

## LESSON XXIX.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| shade         | sham              | share           |
| shame         | sharp             | shakes          |

The sun shines. Come in to the shade. The ship is at the shore. It is a shame to call names. Shut the shop; it is past ten. Let us share the nuts with Anne. A shark is a large fish. The wind shakes the trees. It is a sham fight; none will be hurt. Did he make the blade sharp? No, it is still blunt. If the horse be shod, put him to the gig, and drive us home.



## LESSON XXX.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| thing         | thin              | thaw            |
| thumb         | thick             | thank           |

This milk is thin, but that is thick. There are ten maps on this wall: name some of them. Tell Ned I will thank him for his top. Tom has hurt my thumb: I think the skin will fall off. Has this thing a name? To thaw is to melt. Give these plums to James, and those to Sam. I hope they will like them. Ripe fruit will do them no harm.

## LESSON XXXI.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| hail          | vain              | sail            |
| rain          | frail             | paid            |
| maid          | plain             | drain           |

Rain and hail fall from the sky. All men are frail. A snail has horns. The maid has milk in her pail. Dan is a plain man : he is not vain. Did the men drain the bog ? Was James paid his bill ? I like to sail on the main. The kite has a long tail : it turns and moves in the air.



## LESSON XXXII.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| day           | bay               | pray            |
| hay           | gay               | play            |
| ways          | gray              | stay            |

The day is fine. We can make the hay. Will Tom ride on my bay horse ? That man has gray hair. Are we to go or stay ? May is a nice month. All will be gay in June. Do you know the use of a tray ? We must not play with bad boys. If we pray to God, he will save us, and take care of us in all our ways.

## LESSON XXXIII.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| beam          | dear              | read            |
| cream         | clear             | steal           |
| peach         | clean             | teach           |

The well is clear and deep. Is meat dear this year? Has John clean hands? Tea is the leaf of a plant. It comes from the east. Can we raise this beam? Cream swims on the top of milk. Will Ned teach me to read? It is bad to steal. A peak is a steep hill. May I eat this ripe peach? The lambs bleat, run, and eat.



## LESSON XXXIV.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| lead          | deaf              | learn           |
| head          | dead              | heard           |

Bread is made from corn. My nice bird is dead. Lead is soft, grey, and solid. It is got in Wales. My friend is deaf; he has a great pain in his head. I can feel my heart in my breast. I have heard that some men search for pearls in the deep sea. Is a pearl like a bead? The best time to learn is before break fast.

## LESSON XXXV.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| beef          | deep              | seek            |
| fleet         | keen              | keep            |
| sheep         | green             | weep            |

The man feeds the sheep. A stag is a male deer: he has large horns. Tell the maid to salt the beef, or it will not keep. The sea is green, wide, and deep. A fleet may be seen at sea. The steel blade is keen; it cuts well. Tom weeps; he is gone to seek his dog. Have you seen him? Tell me some things that are green.



## LESSON XXXVI.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| trey          | grey              | neigh           |
| prey          | great             | reigns          |

That man's head is grey. A dey reigns in some states. Is this card the trey? Name some beasts of prey. To veil means to cover. Did you hear the horse neigh? No, but I heard the ass bray. He holds the reins in his hands. I can feel a great vein in my hand; see, it is blue. Name some things that are grey.

## LESSON XXXVII.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| boat          | hoar              | load            |
| coat          | hoarse            | roars           |
| coast         | coarse            | soars           |

Boats are made of oak. Coal is dug from the earth. Dan's coat is black. The lark soars on high. Did the man load the cart? The coast is the land near the sea. Tom is hoarse; he has got a bad cold. The grass is coarse; the foal will not eat it. The lion roars. We had a hoar frost last night. Frogs croak.



## LESSON XXXVIII.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| coin          | void              | toil            |
| soil          | moist             | boil            |

This coin is old and flat. Troy was burnt by the Greeks, after a siege of ten years. This soil is moist. Do not join bad boys in the street. Will the maid boil the meat? This oil is got from seeds. Void means empty. The poor toil in this world; in the next they will have rest. To toil means to work very hard.

## LESSON XXXIX.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| haw           | raw               | daub            |
| maw           | salt              | pause           |
| paw           | warm              | dawns           |

A bird has a maw, and a dog has a paw. Haws are the fruit of the thorn. The sun is warm in June. Can you tell me the cause? The day just dawns; it is time to rise. Name some beasts that draw cars. This meat is raw and salt. Do not daub your hands with ink. Does Jane pause at the points or stops?



## LESSON XL.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| dew           | few               | flew            |
| pew           | new               | blew            |

The wind blew from the sea. The crew have got on land. The dew is on the grass. This is a new map. The lark flew high in the air. The man drew the net to the land. Is it true that Tom sat in the pew? Do you know the use of a screw? Is it a dog that cries *mew*? Name some beasts that chew the cud.



## LESSON XLI.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| food          | cool              | coos            |
| hoop          | poor              | stoop           |
| moon          | smooth            | droops          |

The moon is up. It is like my hoop. Glass is cold, hard, and smooth. The night is cool, dry, and dark. The lake is deep. Do not stoop to drink: you may fall in. Is it with age the poor man droops? We must give him some food. Is it not the dove that coos? Name some things that are used in a school.



## LESSON XLII.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| crow          | low               | flows           |
| snow          | slow              | blows           |

I have seen a fine row of tall trees. The crow is black. This seat is too low. The wind blows down oak trees. Do not bend my bow, lest it should break. The snow is on the grass. This bowl is made of earth. The men will sow the seed, and then it will grow. This clock is slow. The stream flows in to the lake.

## LESSON XLIII.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| bow           | loud              | count           |
| brow          | proud             | found           |
| crowd         | brown             | frown           |

Can James make a bow? We went to the brow of the hill. I saw a great crowd in town. You should not speak loud in the streets. Can you count the fowl? The brown cow was lost: has she yet been found? Hear how the dogs howl. Why do you frown? A proud man God hates. The meek and good he will bless and love.



## LESSON XLIV.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| foe           | due               | lie             |
| doe           | true              | tie             |
| hoe           | blue              | die             |

Ned and Tom lie too long in bed. It is due time to sow the rye. Do you know the use of a hoe? Is that man a foe? Did he tie his horse in the stall? Have you ever seen a blue doe? Sloes are the fruit of the black thorn. Is it true that you told a lie? God hates a lie. We must all die, and know not how soon.

## LESSON XLV.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| field         | brief             | yield           |
| grief         | chief             | wield           |
| thief         | fierce            | thieve          |

This field yields corn, grass, and trees. Can Joe wield a sword? A shield is worn on the arm. God hates a thief. To thieve means to steal. The dog is fierce, but he will not hurt us. Did that man die of grief? Do not grieve at the ills of life, for they are brief. Our chief care must be to live well, and please God.



## LESSON XLVI.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| sight         | tight             | fight           |
| night         | right             | light           |
| might         | bright            | slight          |

The night is bright. You can not miss the right way. See, your house is in sight. Boys should not fight, nor call names. They ought to be kind to all. Tell Ned to light the lamp; it will soon be dark. Hold the reins tight with all your might. Take care not to slight holy things. A bad life leads to a bad end.

## LESSON XLVII.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| chair         | chaste            | chant           |
| chart         | cheap             | chase           |
| chalk         | choice            | chuck           |

This chair is made of oak. Did you hear the hens chuck? Cheese is made of curds. Chaste means pure. Is a chart the same as a map? Cheap means at a low rate. This is a cheap book. To chant means to sing. This is choice fruit. Did you see the dogs chase the fox? Tell Kate to give me a piece of chalk.



## LESSON XLVIII.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| whale         | white             | whet            |
| whcy          | whole             | whip            |

What is a whale? In what sea is it found? Do you know what is got from the whale? Tell me some things that are white. How is whey made? Mark can whip his top; but he does not know how to whet a knife. This bread is made of whole meal. When are seeds sown, and at what time are the crops cut down?

## SECTION III.

## LESSON XLIX.

## THE CREATION.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| trees         | good              | made            |
| beasts        | glad              | creep           |
| plants        | wise              | swim            |

God made all things in six days. On the first day, he made the earth. It had not then the form it has now, and it was dark. God then said, *Let there be light*, and light was made; so at the will of God, light came forth. The next day, he made the sky. On the third day, he made the sea, and all kinds of plants and trees. On the fourth day, he made the sun, moon, and stars. On the fifth day, he made the birds, that fly in the air, and the fishes, that swim in the sea. On the sixth day, he made the beasts of the field, and all things that creep; and, last of all, he made man. All these things were made for man, but man was made for God. How wise and good must God be, who made these things for our use—how glad we ought to be, to love and serve him!

## LESSON L.

## THE PRESENCE OF GOD.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| an gel        | pub lic           | ren der         |
| school        | pri vate          | ob serve        |
| pres ence     | care ful          | dis please      |

God knows all things. He knows all that is done in school, in the street, and at home. He knows each word you speak, and each thought that comes into your mind. Be careful, then, when you eat, or drink, or learn, or play, to do all to please him.

God is in all places. He sees all that you do ; in private, as well as in public. How would you act in the presence of a great man ? You would not curse, nor swear, nor tell lies, nor do any thing, that would displease him. Think that God sees you, and you will do nothing, that is bad. When you hear the clock strike, think that it is your good angel, who reminds you, that God is present, to observe all you are doing ; and that he will, on a future day, render to us all what our works may merit. Say, *O my God, teach me to love thee, now and for ever.*

## LESSON LI.

## THE GIFTS OF GOD.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| world         | just              | judge           |
| ser vice      | ho ly             | pun ish         |
| thoughts      | hap py            | em ploy         |

God gave you all that you have. He gave you ears to hear, eyes to see, a nose to smell, a mouth to taste and to speak, hands to feel and to work, and legs and feet to walk. Above all, he has given you a mind to think and to learn, and a soul that can never die. It was God who gave you all these things. But why did God give them to you? It was to show you how much he loved you, and that you might love him in return. All that you have, then, belongs to God. Take care to employ them all in his holy service.

God will judge your thoughts, and words, and deeds. He is just. He will give to each one, what his works deserve. To the good, he will give joys, that will never end. The wicked he will punish for ever. How happy will not the good feel, when God shall call them from this world, to share in the bliss of his saints!

## LESSON LII.

## . ADAM AND EVE.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Ad am         | fair              | pla ced         |
| ser pent      | craf ty           | be come         |
| E den         | fla ming          | pre vent        |

The first man was named Adam, and the first woman, Eve. God put them in the garden of Eden, to dress it, and to keep it. He told them, to eat of all the fruit in the garden, except that of one tree, but that if they eat of that, they should die. The devil took the form of a crafty serpent. He came into the garden, and told Eve, that if she eat the fruit, she should not die, but should become like God, having the knowledge of good and evil. Eve saw that the fruit was good, and fair to the eye. She eat it, and gave it to Adam, who also did eat. Thus was sin brought into the world, and thus did our first parents lose the friendship of God, and their right to heaven. God then cast Adam and Eve out of Eden, and placed an angel with a flaming sword, to prevent their return into that happy place.



## LESSON LIII.

## CAIN AND ABEL.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| till er       | rough             | re sist         |
| tem per       | an gry            | kill ed         |
| bro ther      | gen tle           | con fess        |

Adam had two sons, Cain and Abel. Cain was of a very rough temper. Abel was meek and gentle. Cain was a tiller of the earth. Abel was a keeper of sheep. God loved Abel, on account of his goodness. He did not love Cain, because he was bad. Cain was vexed that God should prefer his brother to himself, and going one day to walk with him, he killed him in the fields. Thus a single thought of envy, which Cain did not resist, led him to shed his brother's blood. But what was still worse, he did not repent of what he had done, nor would he confess his crime. When God asked him where his brother was, he said, he did not know. But God told him, that Abel's blood had cried to him from the earth. And God was angry with Cain, and set a mark upon him, and told him, he should be cursed upon the earth.

## LESSON LIV.

## THE FLOOD.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| del uge       | a live            | sa ved          |
| chil dren     | wick ed           | mix ed          |
| moun tain     | high est          | pour ed         |

About the time of Abel's death, Adam had a third son, named Seth. Seth was a good man, and his children were good, until they mixed with the race of Cain, and then, they became wicked like them. God was angry at their crimes. He told Noah, a just and holy man, that he would drown the world by a deluge, or great flood. He bade him build an ark, that he and his children might be saved. When the ark was ready, Noah and his wife, and his three sons, with their wives, went into the ark, and took with them birds and beasts of each kind. God then poured down rain upon the earth, for forty days and forty nights, and the flood rose fifteen cubits above the highest mountain. Birds, beasts, and men, were all swept away. Not a single thing was left alive upon the earth, except Noah, and those that were with him in the ark.

## LESSON LV.

## PLANTS AND TREES.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| win ter       | ma ny             | with er         |
| tim ber       | use ful           | nour ish        |
| coun tries    | larg est          | sup plies       |

God causes plants to grow for our use. He supplies the earth with sap to nourish them. The sap is drawn up through the roots by the heat of the sun; it then rises to the stem of the plant, and thence through each of its branches. In winter the sap returns to the earth, or adds to the bulk of the plant. The leaves wither, and the plant remains bare, until the warmth of spring makes it push forth new buds and leaves.

When trees have grown large, they are cut down near the roots, and the branches lopped off. Their trunks form logs of timber, which are used by men in many ways. Sometimes they are sawn, and made into tables, chairs, floors, doors, carts, and other useful things. The trees best known to us are, the fir, the ash, the elm, the beech, and the oak. The largest trees are found in hot countries.

## LESSON LVI.

## BEASTS.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| but ter       | clo ven           | serve           |
| mut ton       | hea vy            | car ry          |
| bur den       | sin gle           | call ed         |

Beasts walk on four legs, on which account they are called *quadrupeds*. They have skins with hair, wool, or fur. Some beasts have feet with a single hoof, like the horse ; others have feet with the hoof cloven, like the cow ; and others have feet with toes and claws, like the dog. The flesh of the cow is called *beef* ; that of the calf is called *veal* ; and that of the sheep is called *mutton*. The cow gives us milk, from which we get butter and cheese. The wool of the sheep is made into cloth, which serves to cover us, and to keep us warm. Some beasts kill others for their food, and are therefore called *beasts of prey*. In this class, are the lion, the tiger, the wolf, and the fox. Others are employed to carry heavy loads : these are called *beasts of burden*. The most useful of these are the camel, the horse, the mule, and the ass. The camel can carry more than a thousand pounds weight.

## LESSON LVII.

## BIRDS.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| sea sons      | warm est          | walk            |
| vul ture      | hum ming          | build           |
| swal low      | small est         | pro cure        |

Birds have two legs, with which they walk on the ground, or perch on the branches of trees. They have two wings, with which they fly in the air. The ostrich is said to be the largest bird. The humming bird is the smallest, its body being only about one inch in length. Some birds, as the eagle, the vulture, and the hawk, are called *birds of prey*. There are other birds, which pass from one country to another, at certain seasons of the year, on which account, they are called *birds of passage*. Among these are the crane, the stork, and the swallow. The smallest birds are said to build the warmest nests. They form them of straws and moss, and coat them with wool, or soft down. The old birds are very kind to their young ones. They teach them to fly, and take care of them, until they are able to procure food for themselves.

## LESSON LVIII.

## FISHES.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Jo nas        | un hurt           | dart            |
| an i mals     | a quat ic         | move            |
| Green land    | nor thern         | ta ken          |

Fishes are animals that live in water only, for which reason they are called *aquatic* animals. They have skins with smooth shining scales, and they have fins on their sides, with which they keep themselves up, and move in the water. Fishes can swim very fast, and dart through the water after flies, or anything else they would wish to eat. Some fishes are very large. The whale is not only the largest fish, but also the largest of all the animals we know, some being above ninety feet in length. It has a mouth so very large, that a full grown man might pass into it with ease. Jonas was three days and three nights in the belly of a whale, and yet came forth unhurt. Whales are found in the northern seas, chiefly on the coast of Greenland, where more than two thousand are sometimes taken in the space of two months.

## LESSON LIX.

## THE FAITHFUL DOG.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| mas ter       | blind             | sought          |
| beg gar       | hun gry           | thrown          |
| win dow       | faith ful         | re ceive        |

In the city of Rome, there was a poor blind beggar, who was always led by a dog. The poor man went twice a week through certain streets of the city, to collect alms. The dog knew all the streets through which his master was to be led, and every door in those streets, at which he was likely to get any thing. When a piece of money was thrown from a window, the beggar could not, of course, seek it, but the poor dog sought it out, took it up in his mouth, and put it in the poor man's hat. Bread was sometimes thrown to them from the windows; and though he must have been badly fed at home, and was often hungry, yet he never eat a morsel of the bread, unless given him by his master. What a faithful creature this dog was! What a shame that men are sometimes found, who do not act so honestly as this poor animal always did!

## LESSON LX.

## THE EARTH.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| stream        | old               | ex tend         |
| sur face      | vast              | join ing        |
| por tions     | high              | flow ing        |

The earth consists of *land* and *water*. There are two very great portions of land; one of which is sometimes called the *Old World*, the other gets the name of the *New World*. Portions of land having water all around them, are called *islands*. The high points of land, which project far into the sea, are called *capes*.

Water covers two-thirds of the earth's surface, and forms one vast sheet, which extends from the North to the South Pole. It consists of five great oceans; and of many seas, lakes, straits, bays, and rivers. An *ocean* is a very large portion of salt water. A *sea* is less than an ocean. A *lake* has land all around it. A *strait* is a narrow passage joining two seas. A *bay* is an arm of the sea flowing into the land. A *river* is a large stream, rising in the land and flowing into the sea. A *harbour* is a place for ships.



## LESSON LXI.

## ON STEALING.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Is rael       | hon est           | beat en         |
| A chan        | scar let          | sto ned         |
| Jer i cho     | gold en           | burn ed         |

When the people of Israel took Jericho, God gave orders that none of them should keep any of the spoils of the place. But a man named Achan saw among the spoils, a scarlet cloak, a golden ruler, and some pieces of money, and he stole them, and hid them in his tent. When the people went next to battle, they were beaten, and God told Josue the reason was, because one of them had stolen some of the spoils and told a lie. Then they sought who it was, and found it was Achan. He was brought out, and stoned to death, and all his goods were burned. There are many who would not steal, but who think they may keep what they find. This is not right. What we find, belongs to him who lost it, and not to us. We should therefore take care to look for the owner, and restore what we have found. *Be honest, and give every man his due.*

## LESSON LXII.

## ON TELLING LIES.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| in ju ry      | frank             | ex cuse         |
| warn ing      | ly ing            | charg ed        |
| neigh bour    | hei nous          | de spis ed      |

Some children tell a great many lies, with as little thought as if it were not a crime. A lie is a breach of God's law. On no account then should a lie be told. A lie is also the mark of a mean soul. He who tells it, deserves to be despised. He will not be trusted, even when he tells the truth. Every lie is bad. Nothing can excuse it. If you tell a lie to hide a fault, or excuse it, this would be to add a new sin to your former one. When charged with a fault, of which you are guilty, you should frankly confess it. If your lie did injury to your neighbour, this would make it very heinous indeed. Do you not know, that a man and woman, who told a lie to Saint Peter, were struck dead at his feet? a warning to us, how much God hates a lying tongue.

## LESSON LXIII.

## ON CALLING NAMES.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Beth el       | wild              | be gan          |
| Ca na an      | ho ly             | de sires        |
| El i se us    | lit tle           | suf fer         |

It is very wicked to call names, or to mock at any one. One day, when the prophet Eliseus was going to the town of Bethel, in the land of Canaan, some little boys came out of the city of Jericho, and began to make game of him, and call him names, saying, "Go up, thou bald-head." God was angry at these words, and sent out of the wood two wild bears, which tore in pieces two and forty of these wicked boys, who would not let the holy old man go his way in peace. But our Lord loves good children. He desires us to suffer little children to come to him, and says, that their angels always see the face of his Father, who is in heaven. He even chose himself to be a little child, and to be born of a poor mother, that we might learn, that it is not by being rich we can please God, but by doing his will.

## LESSON LXIV.

## THE GOOD MOTHER.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Lou is        | guil ty           | pla ced         |
| France        | mor tal           | com mit         |
| Blanche       | great est         | of fend         |

It is told of Blanche, queen of France, that when her son, Saint Louis, was still very young, she often said to him, " My dear son, I love you as tenderly as a mother can love a child, but I would rather see you fall dead at my feet, than that you should ever commit one mortal sin." And so well did her son attend to these words, that although he lived to the age of nearly sixty years, he never, in his whole life, was guilty of a mortal sin. He became one of the best kings, and one of the greatest heroes, that ever lived ; and was so holy and good, that after his death, the Church placed his name among those of the Saints. This was indeed a good mother, who would rather have her child cease to live, than that he should offend God and suffer the loss of his soul. *What does it avail a man to gain the whole world, if he lose his soul ?*

## LESSON LXV.

## ON INSTINCT.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| hon ey        | bu sy             | weave           |
| flow ers      | sweet est         | taught          |
| sum mer       | pleas ant         | gath er         |

Who taught the bird to build her nest  
 Of wool, and hay, and moss?  
 Who taught her how to weave it best,  
 And lay the twigs across?

Who taught the busy bee to fly  
 Among the sweetest flowers?  
 And lay her store of honey by  
 To eat in winter hours?

Who taught the little ants the way,  
 Their narrow holes to bore?  
 And through the pleasant summer's day  
 To gather up their store?

'Twas God who taught them all the way,  
 And gave their little skill;  
 And teaches children when they pray,  
 To do his holy will.

## LESSON LXVI.

## USES OF CORN.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| gru el        | oat en            | ground          |
| bar ley       | wheat en          | soak ed         |
| oat meal      | va ri ous         | ma king         |

There are various kinds of grain or corn. The chief kinds are wheat, barley, oats, and rye. Wheat, when ground, is called *flour*, and is chiefly used for making bread. Barley, when soaked in water for some time, and then dried in a kiln, is called *malt*. Malt is used with hops in making beer. Barley is also made into bread. Oats, when ground, become what is called *oatmeal*, which serves to make bread, gruel, and such things. Oats are also much used as food for horses. Rye is a kind of coarse grain. It is made into bread, either by itself, or mixed with the flour of wheat. Of all the grains used in making bread, wheat is by far the best, and therefore the most used. Bread made of wheat is called *wheaten* bread; that made of oats is called *oaten* bread. Corn is one of the most useful gifts of God to man in this world.

## LESSON LXVII.

## METALS USED FOR COINS.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Pe ru         | yel low           | found           |
| Chi li        | rich est          | cov er          |
| Mex i co      | red dish          | sheathe         |

*Gold* is a heavy metal; it is scarce and dear. It is of a deep yellow colour, and very bright. Gold is found chiefly in mines, but sometimes in the sands of rivers. The gold mines of Chili and Peru are the richest in the world. Gold is made into *coins*, and is much used in *gilding*. Coin is *stamped money*.

*Silver* is a rich metal; and is of a pale white colour. It is not so heavy as gold, nor is it of so much value. It is made into coins; and also into many things that are used at the tables of rich people. The silver mines of Mexico, or New Spain, are the richest in the world.

*Copper* is a metal, of a reddish brown colour. It is made into coins, also into pots and kettles, and other useful things. Sheets of copper are used to cover the roofs of houses, and to sheathe the bottoms of ships.—Name the British coins.

## LESSON LXVIII.

## IRON.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| met als       | edg ed            | floats          |
| col our       | li quid           | mix ed          |
| bot tom       | in tense          | melt ed         |

Iron is the most useful of all the metals. It is of a dark colour, and very hard. It is always found mixed with some other substance. Sometimes it is found mixed with clay, at other times, with flint or with lime. In this state it is called *Iron-stone*. This stone is put into a large furnace, and melted by means of intense heat. When the iron-stone is melted, the clay, lime, or flint, floats on the top, and the iron runs out at the bottom, like a stream of liquid fire. It flows into large furrows made in sand, and when it cools, becomes very hard and brittle. In this state it is called *cast-iron*, and is used for grates, pipes, rail-roads, and many other things. Cast-iron is made into *wrought-iron*, by a process called *blooming*; and wrought-iron is made into *steel*, which is very useful for edged-tools, springs, and many other things.



## LESSON LXIX.

## LEAD AND TIN.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Qualities.</i> | <i>Actions.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| de gree       | cer tain          | ob tain         |
| cem ent       | har der           | work ing        |
| Corn wall     | soft est          | em ploy         |

Lead is a coarse, heavy metal. It is of a light blue colour, but by certain degrees of heat, we obtain the *red-lead* and *white-lead*, so much used in paints. Lead is the softest of all the metals, and is very easily melted. The persons who work lead are called *plumbers*. The solder they use, as a cement, is a mixture of lead and tin, taking two parts of the former to one part of the latter. Lead, mixed with copper and tin, forms *pewter*.

Tin is of a light colour. It is harder than lead; yet it can be more easily melted. Tin is used for a great many purposes. Pins receive their white colour by means of tin. The pins are made of brass wire, and laid on plates of tin, which, when melted, gives the pins a white colour. It is said, that the tin mines of Cornwall employ one hundred thousand men. Tin is the lightest of all metals.

## LESSON LXX.

## MY GUARDIAN ANGEL.

Since first my eyes beheld the light,  
 Who was it watched both day and night  
 To guide my tottering steps aright?

MY ANGEL!

Who was it taught me how to pray,  
 My parents always to obey,  
 And led me into virtue's way?

MY ANGEL!

Oft, when in error's paths I strayed,  
 Or by the steep of danger played,  
 Who saved me by his timely aid?

MY ANGEL!

Who sought for me each chosen grace,  
 Tried every failing to efface,  
 And Satan's arts did swiftly chase?

MY ANGEL!

Though friends and all from me should fly  
 Still, still, there's one who hovers nigh,  
 And ne'er will leave me till I die,

MY ANGEL!

Oh! then, my God! how can I prove  
 To thee my ardent thanks and love,  
 For sending from thy throne above,

MY ANGEL!

THE END.



